

THIRD VETO—PRESIDENT TYLER

To the House of Representatives:
I return the bill which originated in the House of Representatives entitled "An act to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," with the following objections:

It suspends—in other words abrogates for the time, the provision of the act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act. The only ground on which this departure from the solemn adjustment of a great and agitating question, seems to have been regarded as expedient, is the alleged necessity of establishing by legislative enactment rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports after the 30th June according to the home valuation; and yet the bill expressly provides that "if, before the first of August, there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words—that the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall, in that case, continue to be, and to be executed as law under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had prescribed, or had enabled the Executive Department to prescribe for that purpose—leaving the supposed chasm in the revenue laws just as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable. On the contrary, the necessity, as well as difficulty, of establishing uniformity in the appraisements to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act, was brought to the notice of Congress in my Message to Congress at the opening of its present session. But, however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the Executive, in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable, in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question, with my present views of its character and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

That act was passed under peculiar circumstances to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude. Whatever may be in theory, its character, I have always regarded it as importing the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed, of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has endured to it the repose which always flows from truly wise and moderate councils—a repose the more striking because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims in express terms the principle which while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation founded on a false basis and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides "that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government." It is, therefore, in the power of Congress to lay duties as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the Government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the necessities of the Government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above 20 per cent., and I am little doubt that that above as well as below that rate Congress may so discriminate, as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—to make the burdens, which it is compelled to impose upon the people for the purposes of Government, productive of a double benefit. This, most of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede, and if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy in the persuasion, that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country, and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country in the introduction of harmony among all its parts and all its several interests. The same rate of imports and no more as will most surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence and the harmony and confidence and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the public lands as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgment, called for by a large number, if not a great majority of the people of the United States, by the state of the public credit and finances, by the critical posture of our various foreign relations, and, above all, by that most sacred of all duties, public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, couples it inseparably with the condition that it shall cease—1st. In case of war. 2d. As soon and so long as the rate of duties shall, for any reason whatever, be raised above 20 per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express, or imperative than this language. It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the Treasury was known to exist, and means taken to supply it by loan when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same session during which the Distribution law was passed, but

the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly taken up by capitalists, and speedily reimbursed by a country destined, as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity. The very terms of the loan making it redeemable in three years, demonstrate this beyond all cavil. Who at that time foresaw or imagined the possibility of the actual state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while all the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to huddle in the money market for a paltry sum, not equal to one year's revenue on her economical system? If the Distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms, but by universal consent, in case of war, wherein are the actual exigencies of the country or the moral obligation to provide for them, less under present circumstances than they could be were we actually involved in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs, to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable. Much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our available means, at least, until the demands of the Treasury were fully supplied. But besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable that the Distribution act could not have become a law without the guaranty in the proviso of the act itself.

This connection, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833, and September, 1841, by suspending the first, and rendering, for a time, the last inoperative. Duties above 20 per cent. are proposed to be levied, and yet the proceeds in the Distribution act is disregarded; the proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the 1st of August, so that while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed 20 per cent., no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month, opens the way to its total abandonment. If such is not meant, why postpone at all? Why not let the distribution take place on the 1st of July, if the law so directs—which, however is regarded as questionable. But why not have limited the provision to that effect? Is it for the accommodation of the Treasury? I see no reason to believe that the Treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment on the 1st of August than on the 1st of July.

The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the 1st of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding 20 per cent. up to that day, and directs it to be made on the first of August next. It seems to me very clear that this construction is equally erroneous and dangerous, as it would divert from the Treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above 20 per cent. being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed as only a temporary measure, and thus a temporary measure passed merely for the convenience of Congress is made to affect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September, 1841, can be suspended for the whole period of a temporary law, why not for the whole period of a permanent law? A doubt may be well entertained, in fact, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever satisfied and gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so repeatedly adhered to with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or capricious interpretation.

In discharging the high duty thus imposed on me by the Constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures of a constitutional character, which, in its wisdom, it may judge necessary and proper, to re-establish the credit of the Government. I believe that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being restored to the Treasury, or more properly to speak, the proceeds of the act of September, 1841, being permitted to remain in full force, a Tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which, while it will yield a revenue sufficient to maintain the Government in vigor by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection and infuse a new life into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1842.

THE DUEL.—The Baltimore Patriot of the 25th ult., speaking of the duel between Messrs. Marshall and Webb says:—

"We learn from a gentleman, who arrived in the cars this afternoon, from Philadelphia, that the duel between Messrs. Marshall and Webb took place this morning at half past 4 o'clock, about a mile and a half from Marcus's Hook, on the line between Pennsylvania and Delaware. They exchanged two shots. On the first fire neither was injured. On the second fire Col. Webb was struck in the leg below the knee, which prevented any further proceedings. Mr. Marshall returned to this city in the cars. The wound of Col. Webb is said not to be dangerous, though very painful. The combatants fought with pistols at ten paces. The first fire Mr. Marshall's ball struck the ground near his antagonist's feet, and the second as above mentioned."

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT TRENTON—GRUNDY COUNTY.

The sixty sixth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Trenton by about five or six hundred persons, among whom were more than one hundred ladies. The proceedings of the day were opened by a Prayer from Rev. ELIJAH MERRILL. The Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. W. H. DE HAREN. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. JEWETT NORRIS, GEO. H. HUBBELL and Dr. THOS. J. TODD. President of ceremonies, Col. THOS. W. JACOBS, Vice Presidents, Col. WM. COLLIER and Capt. JAS. L. HESSELMAN. The table was spread with the luxuries and plenty which characterize Grundy co. The occasion passed off harmoniously and with proper spirit. The following toasts were read and drank.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate. A day that should be held sacred by the American people. A day on which the people of the colonies threw off the British yoke of oppression and tyranny.
2. Gen. George Washington. The father of his country, whose patriotic services in the Revolutionary war and his many virtues, should, so long as time may last, be revered by the American people.
3. The soldiers of the Revolution. Their noble vindication of the rights of an oppressed people should long be remembered and commemorated.
4. The Constitution of our country. The Bulwark of our liberties; ever be it perpetuated.
5. The Ex President's of the United States.
6. Our Navy. The right arm of our national defence.
7. Gen. Lafayette. May his memory be enshrined in the hearts of every American.
8. Our Country. The birth place of liberty. The pride and glory of every American citizen and the envy and admiration of the world.
9. Education. The support of American liberty and the brightest ornament of human nature.
10. The American Press. The safe-guard of the People's Rights.
11. The old thirteen.
12. The army of the United States. Our reliance in time of danger—may it never be used against the liberties of our country.
13. Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture. The true sources of individual and national wealth—may they ever be fostered.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

- By J. L. Henderson. May the same spirit of patriotism that burned in the breast of our revolutionary Fathers be this day rekindled in the bosom of every American, and may all party feeling and strife be immolated on the altar of American liberty.
- By Dr. Thos. J. Todd. The union of the States, the main pillar in the edifice of constitutional liberty—would be the hand that would first sacrilegiously touch it with dismembering violence.
- By John M. Nichols. George Washington and the Constitution; may the virtues of the first exist in every patriotic breast and the qualities of the latter remain unimpaired through ages to come.
- By W. H. De Haren. Trenton—though now in its infancy, yet planted in the heart of Missouri's most fertile soil, blessed with natural advantages peculiar to itself, improved and embellished through the industry and energy of its enterprising citizens, will yet supply a conspicuous space in the history of American villages.
- By John R. Swain. American Industry; the basis of American greatness—our only resort in time of need—American's support and sustenance.

By George M. Cooper. May the branches of one tree of liberty extend over all the Globe, and may every human being partake of its fruits.

By Wm. Collier. The signers of the Declaration of Independence; may the deeds of that bright constellation that appeared in the Western Hemisphere on the 4th of July 1776; ever continue to shine and reflect its rays to the uttermost parts of our Globe.

By Joseph Thompson. The current Bank and fiscal agent for each and all the States, is the Bank of Industry, located in the fertility of the soil; capital invested in this Institution soon secures an independence. The citizens of Grundy county are making large deposits in the above institution.

By George H. Hubbell. The Ladies who have this day honored us with their company—may they never lack sweethearts or good husbands.

By David Benson. The American Fair—first in our thoughts, first in our affections—may they never be encircled in the arms of traitors and cowards.

By Jewett Norris. Politics and Religion—subjects on which all have an equal right of opinion. May they never interfere with social intercourse or interrupt private friendship.

By Dr. J. B. Ewell. George Washington—first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

By Dr. Thos. J. Todd. The ladies—our arms their protection; their our reward, with now and then a kiss to boot.

By James Parsons. For the glory of our country we live, for its Independence we die.

By Eli Shinn. The American Union—may this immense temple of freedom ever stand as a lesson to oppressors, and a sanctuary for the oppressed, and may these happy United States ever revere the memory of its founders.

By James R. Merrill. May the great God of Heaven influence the people of the United States to truth, honesty and virtue, that schisms and divisions may fall to the ground.

By George H. Hubbell. Grundy county—the bag county of Grand River—her soil unequalled, her citizens distinguished for their enterprise and industry; she is destined at no far distant day to be the chief county of the Iron-mountain State.

The Board of Managers—for their indefatigable exertions manifested in the elegance, comfort and taste of the arrangements for the day, they have our most sincere thanks.

MESSRS. MARSHALL AND WEBB.

Many persons are at a loss to know the cause of quarrel between these gentlemen, and we shall therefore endeavor to give a brief account of it. It will be remembered that at the last extra session of Congress, among the laws passed, was the General Bankrupt Law, and if we recollect right Mr. Marshall supported it. At the commencement of the regular session a vigorous effort was made to repeal the act, and among those most earnest for the repeal was Mr. M., and nearly the entire Kentucky delegation. Pending the discussion upon the repealing act, the New York Courier, whose editor was opposed to the repeal, published an article first under its editorial head, in the shape of a communication, which hinted very strongly that agents of

foreign creditors were actively engaged in using bribery to effect the repeal, and that its effects were visible in the change of opinions of members, &c. We write from memory, and perhaps are not perfectly correct, but this, we think, was the tenor of the communication. In a speech in the House, subsequently to the publication of this article, Mr. Marshall took occasion to notice it, and retorted very severely upon Col. Webb. This drew from Col. Webb a private note to Mr. M., to which no attention was paid. An occasional editorial, reflecting upon Mr. M., appeared in the Courier, and thus matters stood, until Mr. M. visited New York, and commenced his lectures upon temperance. Here recriminations took place, Mr. Marshall upon the stand, and Col. Webb through the columns of the Courier, until the trial of Monroe Edwards came on. Just before the trial it was announced that Mr. M. was one of Edwards' counsel, and the Courier took occasion to notice the fact with an observation to the effect that Mr. M. had better be in Washington attending to his business, than travelling like a "mountebank," through the country, defending not serious criminals. This article drew from Mr. M. a scorching reply before the court, in his opening address to the jury, and was followed by a rejoinder in the Courier of the next day equally severe. This ended all publications, and the result has been a challenge from Mr. Marshall.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE ELOPEMENT AGAIN.

For the information of the curious, respecting the movements and whereabouts of this loving couple, we insert the following letter from the postmaster at Clinton, Mich., to Mr. Tull, the husband of the lady who absconded so suddenly.—*Mo. Courier.*

CLINTON, Senawee Co. Michigan,
June 28, 1842.

WM. B. TULL.—Sir, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you, although the subject may not, under existing circumstances, be gratifying to you. Some three or four days since, one of our citizens, in perusing a New York paper, came across an account of the elopement of a Dr. Torrence with your wife. The substance of the advertisement was taken from the Palmyra Whig. The Dr. and lady had arrived in this village some days previous. He intended to locate in Detroit, but for some cause, not liking the place, he came here for that purpose. The suspicions of the community were already awakened, (after being here a day or two) that all things were not right. Up to the time that the news of the elopement had become known here, Dr. Torrence had bargained for a house and village lot, and also some considerable household furniture; and was holding himself in readiness to "STEAM" all such as were in favor of such a mode of practice. On the reception of the paper containing the news of the elopement, it was handed to the Hotel keeper, for the purpose of showing the same to Dr. Torrence, so as to let him know that his reputation had followed him. The Dr. took the paper and perused the notice, but with a trembling hand—some how or another, he seemed to be taken with an ague fit, all at once. After the Dr. had perused the notice, he flung the paper down on the settee, and only made this observation: "THAT IS GREAT BUSINESS."

Soon after Torrence's departure from your section of the country, he sold one of his horses for a buggy and harness; retaining the one your wife started with.—Since his arrival in this village, he has sold the buggy for \$50; saying, at the same time that all the money he had with him, was about \$30—with this money he has left our village, (with his lady) having disposed of his remaining horse for \$15 in cash, and his passage, &c., to Detroit, 52 miles distant. His intention, I presume, is to go in to Canada, or perhaps to Buffalo. Some two or three days after his arrival in this place, he mailed a letter to an individual of the same name with himself, residing in Ralls county. He told the individual with whom he had bargained, that he was expecting money from your State—and wished to know what kind would pass best in this State, &c. After the elopement news had been made known here, he expressed some considerable anxiety about the letter he had sent to your State. I think he must be short of funds, and he cannot go far in this section of the country, without means to travel with.—Our citizens seem to rejoice that he has left our village, and depend upon it, if he had stayed till doom's day, he would have been visited with nothing but stern neglect.

In haste, I subscribe myself yours, &c.

CHARLES CHANDLER.

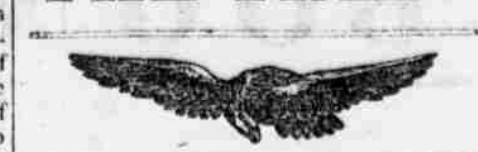
PALMYRA, Mo., June 27, 1842.

MR. CHARLES CHANDLER.—Dear Sir—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your kind favor of the 8th instant, and I most sincerely thank you for it—I was glad to hear of the fine gentleman who eloped with my wife. If you or any other person should hear of him again, please to inform me by letter, or send me a paper to this place. For his comfort and encouragement, I would inform him that those exorbitant and unjust accounts or notes, which he left in the hands of his brother, John Torrence, for collection, are all garnished to pay his just debts, and to support his destitute, though amiable wife and children. He will get no money from here to buy hats with. Please forward this notice to the Detroit papers, and request them, and all the New York and Canada papers to give this fine couple an honorable notice, and oblige

Your very respectfully,
WM. B. TULL.

THE HON. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD, late President of the Senate pro tempore, is no more. He died at Fredericksburg, Va., on the 25th ult. New Jersey has experienced the loss of one her most distinguished and upright citizens. He has filled many honorable stations in the service of his country—always with credit to himself and to those whom he served.

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1842.

The Veto of the Provisional Tariff Bill, will be found in to-day's paper.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

This bill has finally passed both houses of Congress, and received the signature of the President. The ratio is 70,680, with an additional representative to every State having a fraction over half, and under the law Missouri will be entitled to five members, to be elected from single districts.

We observe that some of the loco-foco papers, and Messrs. BOWLIN and HUGHES have taken ground to disobey the law, and treat its provisions with contempt.

The provision of the bill to which exception is taken, is unquestionably constitutional and just, and without pretending to interfere with the course which our opponents have adopted, it will not be deemed improper to suggest a little examination and reflection to those who prefer conscience and country to party, and always examine both sides before making up a verdict.

The State of Missouri passed an act providing for the election of representatives under the sixth census, by general ticket. This act was constitutional, but the legislature derived the authority for its enactment from a clause in the constitution which permits the Congress, "at any time," to "alter" its provisions. An alteration has been made, and in such terms, and under a provision so clear and palpable as to render it improbable that any honest man can doubt its validity.

But some contend that the election must go on, as it is impossible for the Governor to convene the Legislature in time to repeal our law—that Congress has required from Missouri an impossibility, and so on. This is all humbug, and we are pained to see Mr. BOWLIN standing forth for such a construction, supposing he had been upon the bench long enough to train his mind to a just and equitable frame.

The provision of our law which requires an election by general ticket has been repealed. There can be no election held under it, and if such a mockery is attempted, the members returned will be refused a seat. Neither is there the slightest necessity for an election. The members to be elected under the new apportionment will not take their seats until the first Monday in December, 1843. In the mean time the legislature will meet—the voice of the people can be heard upon the important question of nullifying a law of Congress—after its adjournment an abundance of time for a canvass and election will intervene—and in this way things will be done in proper order. If the law of Congress is to be respected, the state can be distracted, but if it is to be nullified, and such is the voice of our people, there would then be some semblance of authority for the procedure, which at the present time is entirely out of the question, and will disgrace all the parties connected with it.

The obvious duty, therefore, of all prudent men, in which category we class our Whig friends, is to refrain from the slightest interference with such an election. No honest and sensible county court will order a poll to be opened for a Congressional election—no honest and sensible man will preside as judge of election, and permit the clerks to open or keep a poll—and lastly, no sensible and prudent man, and certainly no Whig will vote for Congressmen, if such an unconstitutional and illegal measure is attempted. The glory as well as the shame of such a procedure must all belong to the Loco Foco party!!

At the meeting at Arnold's on Saturday last, C. F. Jackson addressed the Democracy. He alluded to the Currency—the evil of a United States Bank, &c. After he had concluded, Squire Robiou was called on for his opinion in regard to a Bank. He rose and said, he had nothing to say more than Mr. Jackson had said, whatever Jackson said, was right, and whatever Jackson thought he thought. Gentlemen, I am done. [Tremendous cheering.]

The above reminds us of a story we heard our friend, Lewis Crigler, tell on Sunday last, about a Mr. Perrien Cooley and his lady, who were both members of the same Church; one day the preacher asked Perrien how he felt in regard to religious matters? The preacher receiving a satisfactory answer from Perrien turned to his wife and asked her the same questions he had asked Perrien. She replied she thought and felt just as Perrien did. Mr. Jackson has Robiou under as good command as Perrien had his wife, whatever Mr. Jackson thinks—so is Robiou obliged to think and he dare not vary from it.

THE ELECTION.—"We are pleased to hear that the Democracy of Old Howard, have at length buried their dissensions and have come up as one man, determined to give 'a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether' for the nominees of the county Convention. This is truly gratifying and displays the true spirit. It would indeed be discouraging if divisions were found in that good old democratic county—a county that has never yet admitted all the mutations of party, swayed from the faith."

We copy the above paragraph from the Jefferson Inquirer, and as the editor is so grossly ignorant of our affairs in this county, we will merely state for his information, that instead of the Democracy of Howard having united as "one man," upon the regularly nominated candidates, they are farther from it now than they have been at any time since the dissensions in their ranks commenced. There are no less than six Loco Foco candidates in the field now and several more intend to be, soon. We heard it rumored on Broadway the other day that M'Nair has an idea of running, but we cannot vouch for the authenticity of the report.

If the editor of the Inquirer will tell such abominable fibs he had better not send any of his papers to this county where the people know so much about their own affairs. His papers will do very well to circulate in Cole county, but they won't answer so well in old Howard.

The "Farmer of Howard" appears to be in a terrible rage about an editorial that appeared in the Times of the 2nd inst., of which the following is an extract:

"Redman is the man the Democracy ought to send to the Legislature, in preference to either of the nominees, as he is the most efficient Democrat in Howard county, and ranks nearer Benton than any other man they can send. If the greatest rascal in Missouri is sent to the United States Senate, by the same rule we think Redman is entitled to a seat in the Legislature from old Howard."

We would ask the "Farmer of Howard" if the above extract is not true in every particular? Who ranks so near Benton in the county of Howard, as Redman? Are they not both guilty of the same offence? Was not Benton a defaulter whilst in the service of the United States? So was Redman. We will admit we may have wronged Redman in comparing him to Benton in one particular; although Redman purloined money from the post office department, we never heard of him stealing money from a fellow student whilst at College. As for the Whig Cliques sustaining us, we will merely say that the Whigs have no Cliques, they are not ruled as the collared ninnies of the Democratic party are, by such an ignoramus as the leader of the Fayette Clique, the redoubtable "Farmer of Howard."

Wonder if did not almost choke the "Farmer of Howard," to recommend Scott and Robiou to the Democracy of Howard, which he did in his communication in the last Democrat, when it is so well known they are both anti-Clique candidates, and also that the "Farmer of Howard" was the most bitter enemy the Doctor had, and did all he could to defeat him in his nomination at the extra Convention.

"Oh consistency, thou art a Jewel!" The "Farmer of Howard" is trying to soft soap the Redman party, by telling them that "Dr. Redman is democrat enough to remain tranquil for the good of the cause." We can tell the "Farmer of Howard" he can't come it over the free State of Franklin township in that way, they have been fooled and bamboozled so long by the Fayette Clique, that they have arisen in their might and are determined to send three candidates from the free State of Franklin township, to represent Howard County in the next Legislature. Messrs. Redman, Alcorn, and Dr. Temple Cruise are the men that they have determined to send and they will do it, too. Jackson, Robiou and Scott, can't shine in that crowd for less than twenty barrels of whiskey.

The editor of the Paris Sentinel calls on us for that "good un" we promised a few weeks ago, but owing to the absence of our Junior we are unable to comply with his request. Our Junior will be absent a few weeks and we presume will tell it when he returns. From the hint he gave us we think Mr. Davies would rather he should "keep dark."

We have received the Valedictory of Miss N. F. Lockman, delivered before the members of the Monticello Seminary. It shall appear in our next.

The Rhode Island War is at an end. Dorr has run away and over 200 of his followers have been taken prisoners.

The St. Louis Perpetual Insurance company and the banking house of L. A. Benoit & Co., have stopped payment. Shawneetown is quoted at 50 per cent. discount.

The Madisonian of the 28th says—Just as we were going to press we learned that a most disastrous occurrence took place at the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon. By the bursting of a shell, four persons were killed and many wounded.—The particulars we did not learn. The names of two of the persons who were killed, were Barry and Davis. Mr. Barry, a veteran in the service, has been long and favorably known to the Navy and to the public.